



2 The captain of the USSR national team Vyacheslav Fetisov (left), attacker Viktor Semak and their teammates line up with their prizes at the end of the "Izvestia" Prize contest.

NHL-USSR SERIES AHEAD

After winning the 10th International "Izvestia" ice-hockey tournament the USSR national team took just one day off before getting together again for a protracted season: December 29 will see the opening of their series of games in Canada and the USA against leading NHL clubs.

The closing "Izvestia" game against Czechoslovakia, which placed us at the top of the standings, was our best attack performance yet, said Soviet head coach Viktor Tikhonov. We won 9-4, and thus went through the tournament with an unblemished slate. Still this game, too, showed up our defence problems, which we'll have to deal with in the run-up to the world championship.

What is the chief upshot of the Moscow tournament, I asked Tikhonov.

1 President of the International Ice Hockey Federation Gunther Sabatini presents the Golden Stick for the best 1981/82 European player to Vladislav Tret'yak.

Photos by Andrei Knyazev

There will be no weak opponents in the April 16-May 2 world championship in West Germany, and this is no empty talk, he noted. Finland has run up for the first time yet in Moscow, having disposed of world vice-champions Czechoslovakia and many-time award-winner Sweden, who came respectively third and fourth. West Germany came bottom of the standings, but still made it clear they could give a lot of trouble to any opposition, having licked Finland, 10-2.

For our overseas tour we have called up the "Izvestia" Prize winning players as well as aspiring Yashin, Semak, Varnekov, Starikov and Tyumenev. I am looking forward to keen competition for the prestige of the originators of ice hockey will be at stake.

Alexander BUTSENIN

FOOTBALL CLUB VOTED BEST

The Swedish telegraphic bureau has published a list of Sweden's ten top sportsmen of the year in a survey involving 150 leading newspaper and magazine sports writers.

For the first time ever a team, UEFA cup holders Göteborg, rather than an individual came out on top. Noted tennis player Mats Wilander, who did well in several big international tournaments, was placed second, and renowned Alpine skier Ingemar Stenmark, twice Olympic winner and many-time world cup holder, came third.

Significantly, for the first time in the past nine years live-time Wimbledon winner Bjorn Borg failed to make the top ten; still he leads the list of Sweden's best sportsmen of all time with Stenmark following him.

HANDBALL

The draw for the European men's handball cups made in the headquarters of the International Olympic Federation (IOF) in Basel, Switzerland, ruled that the USSR champion Central Army Club will meet Magdeburg (DDR), Minsk Army Club will take on West Germany's Grosswallstadt in the Cup Winners Cup, and Zaporozhye 21 will face Hungarian Bonyas in the IHF Cup.

The first games (CAC and ZI) will host them) will be held between January 3-9 1983, and the second-leg games are due between January 11 and 14.

JUAN ANTONIO SAMARANCH: IOC HAS TO OBSERVE OLYMPIC CHARTER PRINCIPLES

Recently IOC president Juan Antonio Samaranch was in Moscow at the invitation of the USSR Olympic Committee.

I attended the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the USSR, was received by the Soviet leaders and was very happy to present Olympic awards to celebrated sports women Yelena Mukhina, Lyudmila Turisheva and Irina Rodnina. My Moscow visit was both important and successful, Samaranch told a press conference in Moscow.

Asked by MNI what preoccupied him most on the eve of the New Year he replied:

For the IOC the coming pre-Olympic year will be a difficult one in view of the host of sporting spectacles we have planned for it. Also, the nearer the time comes for the Sarajevo and Los Angeles Olympics, the harder we need to work to make these Games worthy of Olympic history.

Many nations are already looking into the possibility of holding the 1992 Olympics, he noted: eight countries have plans to stage the Summer Games and another three or four are considering holding the Winter Olympics. For me it would be an important, exciting and happy event were a Soviet city to be included among the bidders. Soviet sport is one of the pillars of the international Olympic movement. The promotion of sport in your country serves as an example not just of spectacular sporting performance but also of the advancement of mass physical training and sport.

The IOC president stressed the singular importance of the January 1983 Los Angeles meeting of heads of national Olympic committees, international federations and IOC Executive Council members with the organizers of the 1984 Summer Olympics.

The IOC has to observe the principles of the Olympic Charter, Samaranch emphasized, and we will make sure this is done.

ANDREI GROMYKO MEETS AMERICAN AMBASSADOR

The USSR Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko recently received the US ambassador to the Soviet Union, A. Hartman, at the latter's request. During their conversation, the two statesmen discussed various matters relating to Soviet-American relations including the talks on limiting nuclear arms now being held in Geneva.

Stressing the importance of the new constructive initiatives put forward by Yuri Andropov in his speech during the celebrations to mark the 60th anniversary of the USSR, Andrei Gromyko said that he hopes that the Americans would give serious consideration to those proposals with a view to reaching mutually profitable agreements during the Geneva talks.



Protest against the escalation of the arms race, the deployment of new American medium-range missiles and against limiting the country's territory into a springboard for nuclear war threatening annihilation in all living things, grows wider and stronger in West Germany. Millions of signatures have been added to the well-known Krefelder peace appeal. Support for the appeal grows to monumental.

In the photo: a demonstration of peace supporters in Bremen.

Soviet and British social scientists meet in Cambridge

London. An immediate freeze on the manufacture, testing and deployment of nuclear arms of all types as the first step towards universal and complete disarmament has been called for by delegates attending a meeting between Soviet and British social scientists held in Cambridge on the initiative of the Quakers for Peace and Social Justice organization.

The scientists and public leaders taking part unanimously called for a ban on the use of nuclear weapons in solving international conflict, and for a substantial reduction in military expenditure.

In the course of the debates and in the concluding document based at the meeting the need was noted for mutual effort to strengthen détente as an important means of making the international atmosphere healthier. Delegates also expressed their support for the peace-loving outpourings in all countries, and for the creation of nuclear-free zones in different parts of the world.

They also voiced their backing for the Helsinki agreements which envisage expansion of international cooperation in different areas, and expressed the hope that cooperation and mutual understanding between the Soviet and the British people would be expanded.

Last chess tournament of the year

Cromingen is now the scene of the Junior European championship, the last chess spectacular this year. Defending champion Kurt Hensen, of Denmark, leads with three points out of a possible three. Jaan Elvst, of the USSR, Igor Stohl, of Czechoslovakia, and Mamiel Boshorn, of Holland, are level at 2.5 points each.

Altogether 13 rounds will be played by the field of 30 under the Swiss formula, with the tournament due to wind up on January 4.

RECORD FOR UNIVERSIAD-83

There are increasingly more signs in Bulgaria of the approaching winter Universiad-83, as more applications are pouring into the organizing committee. The opening ceremony is scheduled for February 17, with the contest proper getting under way the next day in Vitosha, Borovets and Sofia. Over 650 sportsmen are expected to compete, the games' record high.

Already 23 nations have sent in applications. The USSR will have the biggest team of 75 competitors, followed by Czechoslovakia (68), Romania and Japan (59 each), France (53), Italy (50), Canada (40) and Switzerland (36).

Alpine skiing will have the largest number of contestants—and not for nothing, since many of the world's skiing celebrities are college students.

Couple Rd., Paharganj, New Delhi-110055
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FACTS and EVENTS

● At its session in Rabat, the 13-nation Ministerial Council of the Arab Organization for Mineral Resources has decided to complete the compilation of a geological map of the Arab world in co-operation with the Institute for Mineral Resources in the Moroccan city of Marrakech, which will receive students from other Arab countries, and to set up a similar educational establishment in Amman.

● At the Indo-Pakistan talks which have just ended in Delhi to normalize relations between the two countries, the two sides have agreed on the status of a bilateral commission, the decision to set up which was taken last November. One of the tasks facing the commission is to promote the development of co-operation between India and Pakistan in the economic, scientific, technical and cultural fields.

● A new oil field has been discovered on the continental shelf off the Malaysian state of Sabah. The oil is estimated to be 100 million barrels.

present, nearly 350 thousand barrels of oil a day are extracted in Malaysia. However, the oil reserves prospected in the country at the present time are limited, and it is believed, they could give out before the end of the century. It is no new oil fields are found.



The Russian winter holiday with its ancient Slavic myths and customs, the "Maslitsa" Festival, competitions coincide with the "Russian Winter" Arts Festival and its cultural programme now under way in Moscow. This year, the festival will feature a West German visitor receiving a prize of 50,000 marks.

C. VANCE AND R. HUNTER OPPOSED TO ARMS RACE

New York. Former US State Secretary C. Vance and former National Security Council Adviser R. Hunter have urged more action to curb the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race.

In their "New York Times" article they emphasized that the arms race limitation issue has gained particular urgency due to the stepped up drive for a freeze on nuclear weapons and against the deployment of the new MX ICBM in the United States and American nuclear medium-range missiles in Western Europe. They noted that there are now over 50,000 nuclear warheads in the world, with many of them far more powerful than the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima, which killed over 100,000 people. Their message expressed power is many times that of all the weapons used throughout human history. It is emphasized in the article.

Japan to continue its ban on nuclear arms

Tokyo. Japan will firmly adhere to the three principles of renouncing nuclear weapons. It will not possess or manufacture such weapons or introduce them onto its territory, said the Japanese Prime Minister, Yasuhiro Nakasone. Addressing the budget commission in the Upper House of the Japanese Parliament, Nakasone said his government will refuse all American requests to have such weapons deployed in Japan.

RUSSIAN ART IN TOKYO

The exposition "Art and Revolution — Russian Avant-Garde" dedicated to 60 years of the formation of the USSR was a great success at Tokyo's Seibu Museum. Thousands of Tokyo citizens and guests from many Japanese towns were attracted to the exhibition. The works of Soviet artists of the post-Revolution years. They included the works of N. Alimov, N. Goncharov, V. Kandiukov, K. Petrov-Vodkin, V. Tatischev, K. Yvon and many others. The "Victory Book" has many copies on display. Many of them read: "The works of these masters are of great artistic value and can be taken as examples of modern art."



In the photo: visitors at Seibu Museum.

FACTS and EVENTS

● The Istanbul emergency court has cleared the leaders of the Turkish Peace Committee of all charges of "communist activities". This standard charge has been brought against them since they have been in the country's General Secretary, Mehmet Akif, the "Peace Committee" member for Turkey, Chairman of the Istanbul Lawyers' Bar Association, and a member of the Turkish Peace Committee.

● India is holding a biennial conference on the theme "Environment and Development". The conference is being held in New Delhi. It is the first time that the Indian government has organized such a large-scale international conference. The conference will discuss the role of the environment in development and the need for a new approach to development. It will also discuss the role of the environment in the development of the Indian economy and the need for a new approach to development.

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BRITAIN AND EEC LOCKED IN CONTROVERSY

London, January 1, 1983 will mark the tenth anniversary of Britain's entry into the Common Market. Reuter stresses in this respect that at least many Britons regard the EEC with suspicion and at worst, with open hostility. For millions of the British this period was highlighted by a steady rise in food prices, which have nearly tripled over the past decade. Such a jump is one of the more tangible results of the so-called joint EEC agricultural policy, which obviously runs counter to

the country's actual interests. Small wonder that it is precisely the argument over the EEC food pricing policy and the issue of Britain's contribution to the Community budget that underlies the endless conflicts with her EEC partners.

Britain is still demanding to have her contribution cut back in exchange for concessions on the issue of prices for goods produced by EEC farmers. This is vigorously opposed by traditional agricultural producers, especially France, and the conflict is still unresolved.

ARAB TERRITORY COLONIZED

Doha, According to the Qatar news agency (QNA) a large Israeli construction firm has started work on a comprehensive construction project for the occupied lands on the West Bank of the River Jordan and the Gaza Strip. The territories are being photographed from the air for the best sites for the new settlements. In the Gaza Strip the surroundings of Khan-

Yunis have been examined and a colonization plan for the district prepared. Several settlements and military districts will be built there.

The Beit-Lahm area on the West Bank will become the centre of the colony. A complex of fortified settlements will be built there with a communications system linking them to the militarized forward posts around Jerusalem.

South Africans torture political prisoners

London. South African police subjects political prisoners to severe torture and taunting, says report issued by the British Council of Churches, the International Commission of Jurists and a number of other public organizations. The document has been compiled on the basis of testimony made by former prisoners in secret jails and by relatives of

political prisoners who have died. It includes a list of sophisticated torture techniques such as beatings with rifle butts, keeping prisoners without sleep or food and giving them electric shocks.

Nearly 200 thousand political prisoners are held in South Africa. Over the past few years 60 of them died as a result of "unclarified" circumstances.



Crusaders.

Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

FACTS and EVENTS

① The International Monetary Fund has approved a 3.96 thousand million dollar loan to Mexico.

② The Argentine President Reynaldo Bignone has declared that general free elections in the country will take place in November next year.

③ British Airways is planning to close down its London to Mexico City route on January 17, 1983, because of the small number of passengers. "The Times" of London reports.

④ An underground workshop to manufacture arms has been discovered by the Indian police in the town of Bulandshahr, in the state of Uttar Pradesh. Large quantities of pistols and rifles have been seized.

⑤ Soviet sailors on the "Kerela Paxelet" fishing trawler saved the crew of the Greek boat "Bathy" which was in distress in the Bay of Biscay. Another Soviet vessel, the "Abdel Nassar" diesel, also helped in the rescue operation.

⑥ A mass torch procession protesting against the war in Lebanon has taken place in Tel Aviv. The 10 thousand people and more who took part expressed their anger and indignation over the policy being pursued by Tel Aviv and demanded an immediate halt to the aggression and the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon.

⑦ Japanese car exports have been decreasing for 18 months on end. According to Kyodo Tsushin, they dropped by 47 per cent in November as compared to the same month of 1981.

CORRUPTION IN U.S. CONGRESS

Washington. Corruption is eroding the US Congress, said H. Reuss, Democratic Congressman representing the state of Wisconsin and M. Fenwick, Republican Congresswoman of New Jersey.

In an interview to NBC, H. Reuss said that many legislators were begging for money from different groups of Big Business. If no severe measures are taken to stem the corruption in Congress, he said, this vice will destroy our entire nation. He sharply criticized the US Supreme Court decision not to impose restrictions on the sums which Congressional candidates could spend on their election campaigns.

On her part, M. Fenwick noted that the Congressional election campaign had turned into a contest between purses which had nothing to do with politics and added that the corruption of the legislators had become unprecedented in scale.

HOW MANY AMERICAN SERVICEMEN ARE STATIONED OUTSIDE THE USA?

Washington. According to the "US News and World Report", there are 543,400 troops stationed in foreign countries. 28,850 more than at the end of the last year.

The most powerful strike force are posted in Western Europe and the Far East. There are 355,600 American troops in Western Europe, primarily in West Germany, a 18,200 increase on last year's figure. Another 99,200 troops are billeted in Japan and South Korea, 5,700 more than last year.

THE TANAKA AFFAIR

Tokyo. The district court in Tokyo has concluded its hearings on the case of the former Prime Minister K. Tanaka who is accused of taking 500 million yen as a bribe for his "cooperation" in getting Japan to buy items manufactured by the American air giant Lockheed, in the early 1970s. Tanaka rejected the accusations. He failed, however, to refute the evidence against him. According to Japanese law, he is threatened with five years in prison and with repaying the state the sum of the bribe. The prosecutor's sentence is expected late next January.

Italy and the Vatican set up commission of enquiry

Rome. Italy and the Vatican have signed an agreement to set up a special commission of enquiry to investigate relations between the Vatican's bank, the Institute for Religious Affairs, IOR, and Italy's biggest private banking institution, the Banco Ambrosiano.

A major financial scandal was sparked off last summer when the Banco Ambrosiano was declared bankrupt and its chairman and managing director, Roberto Calvi, was found hanged in London. Newspapers indicated that most of the bank's assets were in the hands of the Vatican. The Ministry of the Treasury in the previous government declared that the Vatican bank owned Ambrosiano more than 70 thousand million dollars. The TOR, however, refused to acknowledge this debt.

FACTS and EVENTS

① More than five thousand Salvadorans have been killed or kidnapped this year by the repressive regime's secret services and by gangsters from ultra right-wing paramilitary squads. This was revealed in a report issued by the clandestine commission on human rights operating in El Salvador.

② According to a report from the council for reconstruction and development in Lebanon published by the "An-Nahar" newspaper, the Israeli aerial and artillery bombardment in West Beirut and in the mountains alone has completely destroyed or seriously damaged nearly ten thousand houses, administrative buildings, factories, banks and other offices. The damage which the invaders have inflicted on housing in Lebanon is estimated to amount to 3,500 million Lebanese pounds, an enormous sum for a small country like Lebanon. Hundreds of thousands of civilians have been left homeless, and without jobs or other means of subsistence.

③ According to the "Indian Express" newspaper, 60 military experts are due to arrive in Pakistan from Egypt. They are to start setting up secret electronic surveillance stations to ensure military operations in the Indian Ocean and to gather intelligence about the countries in South and South-West Asia.

UNPRECEDENTED ACTION

Tokyo. A resolution carried by the US Senate demanding that Japan should increase its military expenditure has been described as unprecedented in relations between two sovereign countries by the Japanese "Mainichi" newspaper.

This resolution which has been unanimously carried by the US Senate threatens the range of Japan's "defence commitments" and its military policy.

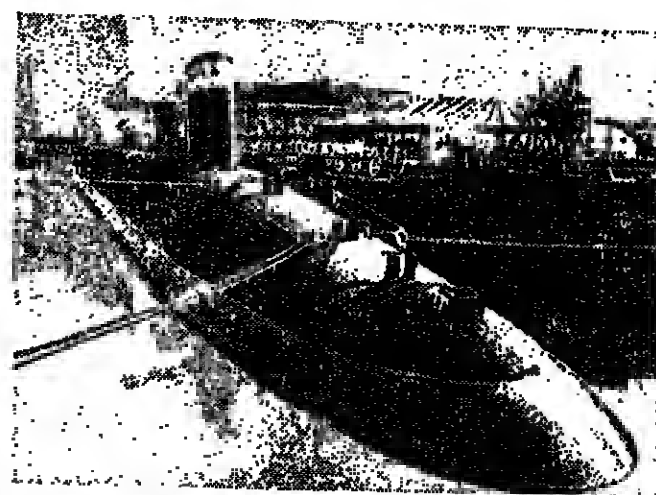
PEOPLE

Frank Labourne, from the Canadian city of Sudbury, in the province of Ontario, has been charged with one hundred and eleven crimes. Among other things, he is responsible for five thefts and 33 perjuries, while he took bribes on 22 occasions. Despite his sordid record, the court has released him on bail. There is a simple reason for their leniency — Labourne used to be sheriff in Sudbury.

Italian General gets seven years in prison

Roma. The former commander of the Italian financial guards, General Raffaele Giudeci, has been sentenced to seven years in prison by Turin criminal court. He was found guilty of swindling, forgery, corruption and other crimes. The general who was in command of the special corps set up to fight financial crimes got mixed up in the "oil scandal" which erupted in Italy in 1980.

Eight more men were sentenced together with Giudeci including all industrialists and a customs official. In 1972-1978 they organized a counterfeit system in the Apennines with the aim of avoiding taxes and customs duties on oil products. According to the press, in this way the Italian Treasury was deprived of the giant sum of 2,000,000 million lire.



Another Trident nuclear submarine was recently launched at Groton, Connecticut. Photo AP-TASS

LONDON'S MILITARY PLANS

London. Under the pretext of having to make good the losses suffered during the armed conflict over the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas), the British Secretary of State for Defence John Nott has demanded an increase in the country's defence budget above the 3 per cent hike planned earlier in accordance with the decisions of the NATO Council. An extra 1,000 million pounds sterling is requested for new types of weapons in the Ministry of Defence White Paper, "The Lessons of the Falkland Islands Campaign". The

money will go on building new battleships, and on buying planes, helicopters and other military equipment. This is more than a case of compensation for the 5 ships and 34 aircraft lost in the South Atlantic, which are to be replaced by more up-to-date and better equipped pieces of military hardware. The Ministry of Defence, however, also wants to buy an extra 100 sophisticated Harrier vertical-take-off fighter-bombers, as well as 5 Chinook helicopters. Six Tri-Star passenger planes will be converted into long-distance flying tankers. At the same time, work is in progress on creating new types of rocket weaponry, including British Cruise missiles to carry nuclear as well as conventional warheads. According to "The Daily Mail", the missiles are on improvement on the Sea Eagle type utilized in the British-Argentine conflict. They will be used above all to equip the Harrier planes.

Science and technology

BULLFROGS, NOT BULLS

Frogs are very useful animals, as has been proved one more time by the research centre at the University of Hiroshima, Japan. The researchers, experimenting in livestock selection used frogs for their tests to save money and time.

JAPAN'S OLDEST

BUDDHIST TEMPLE FOUND

The Japanese archaeologists digging near the town of Sakurai in the Nara Province were unusually lucky to find at a comparatively small depth the remains of a wooden structure which is considered to be the oldest part of the most ancient Buddhist temple of Yamadekera.

SHIP HEARING VOICES

The 20,000-tonne Japanese ore-carrier "Kinkawa Maru" is the only one in the world controlled by voice. The captain's command comes to an electronic device through a microphone. There it is decoded and passed over to the engine room. The ore-carrier's crew is 11 men only.

OF INTEREST

Computer sends centenarian to school

A computerized census has been regularly held in a small town in Finland, with the computers not only registering the population, but also producing various recommendations. One of the local residents, who a short while ago celebrated his 107th anniversary, was stunned when the computer, which was fed information about him, began to flash the pilot lamp on his panels and the last humming noise turned into ear-splitting and grating. After all this noise subsided, the computer recommended that the respectable older should immediately go to school. Most people's ages are expressed in two-digit figures. That is why the computer, after considering only the last two figures in the old man's age, vaccinated and then told "the forgetful youngster" where he belonged.

A snake-pilot

One can imagine the amazement of the pilot of a small Swedish plane when the cockpit started to independently shake at the controls. The pilot, who was flying over a forest, began to think the plane was being controlled by some invisible force. He was alone in the plane. It later emerged that a snake had entered the plane, coiled round

the wheel and kept it moving. Luckily the man was not harmed.

In the suburbs of Tokyo, construction is going on of a Japanese Disneyland, a replica of Walt Disney's amusement area in the United States. 150 thousand million yen has been earmarked for its construction by the Oriental Land Company. It is expected that in one year the local Disneyland will be visited by more than one million people. The sad fact is, however, that the organizers are mostly expecting rich foreign visitors as they expect the cheapest tickets for children will cost more than ten dollars. Photo Kyodo-TASS

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

LOGIC PENTAGON STYLE

Commenting on US Defense Secretary Weinberger's recent testimony before the Senate foreign relations committee, in which he made quite a few allegations regarding "meeting" Soviet strategic doctrine, PRAVDA writes that a closer scrutiny would reveal that those allegations were needed to support the charges that the Soviet Union is planning a first nuclear strike while America is doing all in its power to hold back from such a move.

It would seem that the American defense secretary has overlooked the fact that the USSR unilaterally pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, the newspaper emphasizes. Or is it that the secretary was not informed of the pledge or of the fact that the United States is reluctant to undertake a similar commitment? This is hardly possible, the paper comments in conclusion.

LIEUT.-COL. BROWN SHOWS UP THE STATE DEPARTMENT

Is the United States engaged in an undeclared war against Afghanistan? Certainly not, is the State Department's stock answer. LITERATURNAYA GAZETA has given the lie to this contention by publishing an incriminating photo which first appeared in the "Soldier of Fortune" magazine, depicting American Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Brown, flanked by Afghan counter-revolutionaries, firing a machine-gun on the Afghan Kapka border outpost.

Brown is by no means a petty adventurer. He publishes the mercenary magazine "Soldier of Fortune", and is also closely linked with the CIA and Pentagon intelligence. The paper points out. At their bidding Brown is smuggling American spies into Afghanistan and has even set up a training fund for arms and purchases for Afghan counter-revolutionaries. In addition he is now soliciting for the latest weapons of terror and sabotage—such as poison gas pistols, pistols with silencers and special needles carrying poison—in concentrated quantities for particularly important assassinations to be made available to the counter-revolutionaries. This, in fact, adds up to the use of American chemical and bacteriological weapons against the Afghans.

The State Department, however, continues to deny the hard facts.

'HARMONY' OF A DOUBTFUL SORT

Attempts by Washington to create the impression that American diplomacy has created a sort of "harmony" in relations between the United States and the ASEAN countries is exposed in SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA by Vasily Kharhov. He writes that the American policy towards ASEAN is based on principles which are far removed from equality and respect for national interests, being rather founded on the desire to subordinate such interests to American aims.

The American monopolies' prime interest in ASEAN is as a source of raw materials, as a profitable market for their manufactured goods and also as a sphere for lucrative investment. The United States received more than 90 per cent of its imported rubber from this region as well as 70 per cent of its tin, considerable amounts of sugar, etc.

The American markets themselves are bristling practically insurmountable barriers against exports from ASEAN countries. The protectionism practiced by the economic situation in these countries and also to a growth in the balance of payments which in 1981 stood at 10.6 thousand million dollars as compared with only 3.2 thousand million in 1980.

These are only a few of the facts indicating the real nature of the "harmony" in relations between the United States and ASEAN countries.

PEOPLE NEED PEACE

In an article published by the NEW TIMES weekly, Melropolian Filaret of Minak and Byelorussia writes, among other things, about the Lebanese tragedy and about those who are responsible for it. This crime, he says, became possible, he says, because of tactics violation of international law and because it is based on lying in the face of the whole world community. The crime was also committed because those responsible trampled underfoot the basic principles of common human morality, even though they make a point of declaring their religious belief on all and every occasion. It is clear to all politically sober-thinking people that the road to peace in the Middle East lies through a joint effort by all interested parties including the Palestinian Liberation Organization. We support the proposal put forward by Andrei Gromyko of the 8th session of the UN General Assembly about the convening of a special international conference. It is natural that any international conference leads to positive results only if it is held in an atmosphere of trust. The creation of trust is an area which is close to us, religious people, we are ready, therefore, to work hard in that area, sparing no effort.

VIEWPOINT

Spartak BEGLOV

Nuclear disarmament: THOSE IN FAVOUR, THOSE AGAINST

The great repercussions caused the world over by the arms reduction proposals put forward by the Soviet leader Yuri Andropov are quite understandable. One cannot help giving due credit to these international observers who think that it will be still more difficult for Washington and other NATO countries to defend their unrealistic positions on arms limitation issues. Most are agreed that a downright rejection of the Soviet initiatives would be the greatest and most tragic mistake the NATO diplomats could make. There is no other more graphic way of showing that the United States and its partners are not interested in disarmament.

Let us take the European situation as an illustration. What suggestions does the Soviet Union have? First, a triple reduction of medium-range nuclear weapons on either side, at present envisaged in terms of about one thousand warheads each. Secondly, the two sides should undertake not to be the

first to resort to the use not only of nuclear, but also of conventional weapons.

The USSR also reaffirms its belief that Europe should be freed of all nuclear weapons aimed at European targets from either direction. When only British and French nuclear weapons are left in Europe plus an equivalent number of Soviet weapons, accompanied by the mutual reduction of hundreds of Soviet and American forward-based weapons, the Soviet-American balance in these weapons will be nil to nil, and thus the first, genuine "zero option" will have been made possible.

Do Washington and its partners have persuasive counter-arguments when they hurry to respond to a negative reaction to these proposals? No, they play the same old game.

Firstly, it is claimed, yet once again that were nuclear weapons to be given up, Western Europe would remain defenceless in the face of USSR aggression. In conventional armaments, but even if we put aside the NATO intention of the

real state of affairs, the Soviet proposal that the non-aggression obligation should be extended to conventional armed forces invalidates this "argument".

They also try to prove that the Soviet Union has made some unilateral breakthrough in medium-range nuclear weapons and that the Western weapons, and American weapons in particular, cannot be included into an equal footing with Soviet weapons. This is a totally false representation of the picture since the USA has concentrated on the modernization of its air-based nuclear weapons, such as the B-111 Superbomber, and has implemented this programme having over 700 such carriers since the Soviet Union.

Secondly, they try to show that the Soviet Union has made some unilateral breakthrough in medium-range nuclear weapons, and that the Western weapons, and American weapons in particular, cannot be included into an equal footing with Soviet weapons. This is a totally false representation of the picture since the USA has concentrated on the modernization of its air-based nuclear weapons, such as the B-111 Superbomber, and has implemented this programme having over 700 such carriers since the Soviet Union.

abuse of truth since before this London and Paris categorically objected to their weapons being included in the SALT negotiations on the understanding that the negotiations should encompass strategic weapons only.

So how should we explain the fact that contrary to the valuable advice coming from highly experienced and influential figures in favour of taking heed of the Soviet proposals, the governments of the USA and other NATO countries have resorted to a fireworks display of discrediting negative counter-claims in relation to Yuri Andropov suggestions, steps which often run counter to their own argument? There is only one valid explanation to this — the mentality of the "cocked gun". In a display of false solidarity with the Washington hawks, some West European leaders have appeared to be too closely wedded to the American state of deploying 572 new Pershing-2 and Tomahawk missiles. This is why the obstinacy with which these circles fiercely oppose all Soviet proposals gives rise to the worst suspicions on the part of those who are against preparations for nuclear war, and they are, therefore, fully justified in their apprehensions that Washington and NATO do not want a nuclear-free alternative for Europe. But such an alternative does exist. It is constantly demanded by the Soviet Union who invites the world to take the path of disarmament. There should be no confusion that the Soviet Union is not a "hawk" or a "dove", but a "peace" or "war" state.



Handwritten text in a box: "The end is near"

Round the Soviet Union

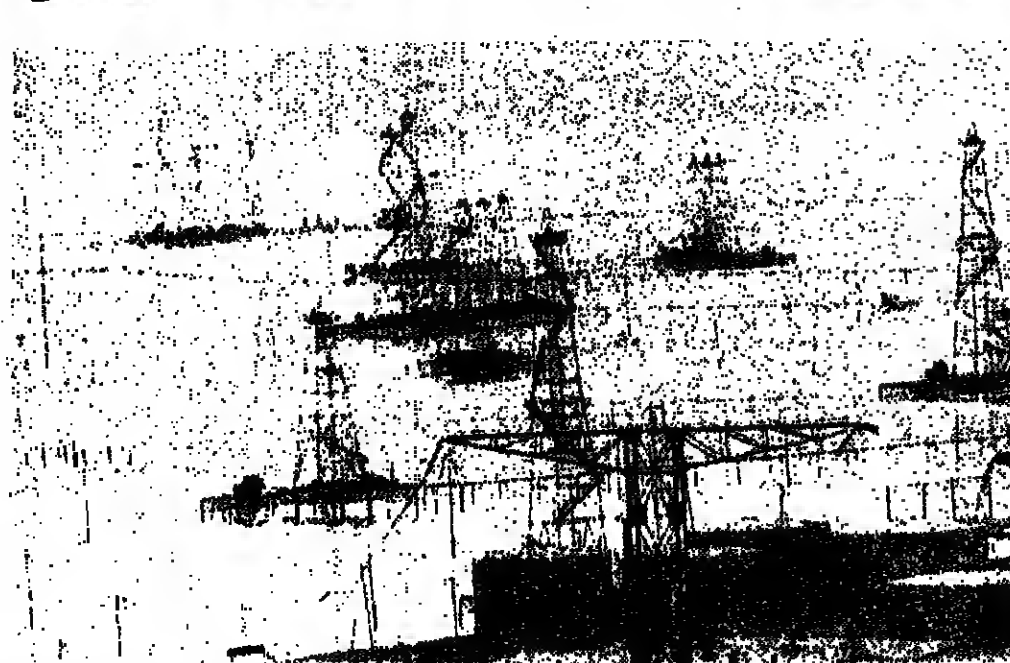
● HARSH NATURE CONDITIONS AND COURAGEOUS PEOPLE — THIS IS THE IMAGE RENDERED BY THE EXPOSITION OF THE LAND OF TOPALARS OPENED AT THE LOCAL LORE MUSEUM IN IRKUTSK IN THE EASTERN SIBERIA. The Topalars are one of the smallest nationalities of this country. The shrew features works of fine art music and photography made by masters during their trips to the hunters and reindeer breeders.

● WITH THE LAUNCHING OF THE 65-THOUSAND-TONNE "GENERAL TYULENOV" THE FLEET OF ECOLOGICALLY CLEAN GIANT TANKERS PRODUCED AT THE ZILV SHIPYARDS AT KERCH (IN THE CRIMEA), HAS BEEN EXPANDED. The ship's double hull prevents oil pollution of the sea.

● A UNIQUE COLLECTION OF NATIONAL COSTUME IS ON DISPLAY AT THE PENZA LOCAL HISTORY MUSEUM, IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION. The exhibition features samples of dress worn by the peoples living in the region — Russians, Mordovians, Chuvashians and Tatars. The clothes have been gathered together by ethnographers and historians in expeditions to remote areas. The exhibition makes it possible to trace the various stages in cultural development and to study traditional dress and how it finds reflection in present-day clothing.

● YOUNG TREES WILL BURST INTO LEAF NEXT SPRING AT THE FOOT OF THE ZERAYSHAN MOUNTAIN RANGE IN KIRGHIZIA WHERE PLANTING HAS BEEN COMPLETED OF ALMOND AND OTHER TREES. Foresters in the republic are laying out new woods taking into account terrain and climatic conditions. Along the slopes of the Zhetysay Range, for instance, they have planted alder, larch and pines, and in the valley grassy hills have oak and alder. The latter will protect cotton fields from drought. At present, forests occupy an area of 463 thousand hectares in Kirghizia or twice as much as twenty years ago.

OIL FROM THE SEABED



More than three decades ago, in 1948, oil started to be produced in the Soviet Union from the seabed. Nefteyanlye Kanti (NPK) Shirokoye is the name of this country's largest marine oil field. Today the derrick extends further and further into the sea. A number of other fields have been discovered around Nefteyanlye Kanti. As the sea here has been found to be 100 metres deep or even deeper, it is difficult to assemble derricks on

platforms and floating drilling platforms have been introduced. Geologists say the deepwater areas promise rich oil fields. Today two-thirds of the oil produced in Azerbaijan comes from the seabed. At the present time oil and gas are produced from the seabed in the Caspian and Azov seas only, though the Sea of Okhotsk and the Sea of Japan are also promising areas for

these two commodities in the Soviet Union. In 1981, the USSR produced 800 million tonnes of oil (including gas condensate). This country not only completely satisfies its needs but its own resources. It also supplies oil to the world market. In the current five-year plan period (1981-85) production will be increased to 820-845 million tonnes.

In the photo: Nefteyanlye Kanti.

Mine fans get lighter

The new units now being manufactured at the Donetsk Leningradsky Komsumol engineering plant are lighter and more powerful than their predecessors. A mine fan made for the Kuznetsk coal fields is 40 tonnes lighter.

This is the result of a material saving programme adopted by the plant, which is the country's largest supplier of trench excavators, fans and winding engines. It saves over two hundred tonnes of metal annually by substituting profiles for rolled steel.

Research in this direction is bringing fairly good returns, with over two thousand tonnes of metal having been saved since the beginning of the current five-year plan.

Automatic equipment guarantees purity

An important step towards a pollution-free industry has been made with the appearance of an automatic installation for the treatment of organic impurities in water which has been designed by scientists at the Polytechnic in Kharkov. The first of these electromechanical complexes has been put into operation at the Syp 1 Metal Engine Factory in the city of Kharkov in the Ukraine.

The installation comprises a hermetically sealed column. At the top it is filled with liquid water, the automatic equipment takes the rest of the job.

This is the first time that all the intermediate chemical operations are built in one machine.

Compared with the previous multistage equipment, a considerable increase has been achieved in performance, while the installation itself consumes one half or even one-third of electric power.

The new automatic complexes for closed-circuit water supply are to be installed at major Soviet engineering factories. Their cost efficiency is estimated at several million rubles a year.

Places to visit



There is nearly a person today who can be unfamiliar with Ilya Repin's celebrated picture "The Zaporozhian Cossacks Writing a Letter to the Turkish Sultan". Only a few, however, are probably aware that the belongings in which these Ukrainian Cossacks posed for the artist — a fine Cossack shirt, fask, tobacco pouch and bandura — can be seen today, at the Repin Museum in the village of Repino. This is the only museum dedicated to the great painter's life and work.

Repin was in Repino 30 years ago, from the beginning of the 20th century on his estate outside Leningrad. Here he lived in a small log house with balconies and verandas surrounded by a park.

The Repin Memorial Museum



The walls of the painter's study are lined with books, some of which bear dedicatory inscriptions by Chekhov, Karavayev, Leshov and Mendeleev. On a small table in the workshop there is a vase dated to

Vrubel's design. It contains the painter's brushes. And below on a stand lies the long pipe that Repin smoked with when his right hand became too painful to use and he had to learn to paint with his left one.

Folk talents

IN THE FAR EAST

The spirit of the endless toils and of the waves of the Amur River dominated at a folk crafts festival held in Khabarovsk in which craftsmen, singers, dancers and musicians from the ethnic villages of the Amur area took part. The festival was dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

Exhibits on exhibition at the Far East Museum of Fine Arts testify to the strong traditions of the ancient culture of the Nivkha, Nenets, Udegeys and Olchok. On show are dresses, jewelry, footwear, rugs, jewelry and souvenirs made out of wood, fur and ivory. Craftsmen demonstrate the arts of embroidery, applique, pottery work and carving to visitors to the exhibition. The intricate designs are accentuated in the some of the compositions of the Olchok dance ensemble and of other folk groups.

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OF INTEREST

HARES HIDE AT A FACTORY

Halfway to the control post of the Segezha Timber and Woodworking Factory in Karelia one is deceived by the chirring sound of the petrol saws and the rumbling of the tip-up lorries. Undaunted by this noise, hares have found a home for themselves under a pile of logs in the timber yard.

What has made these animals trust people with their lives? The answer probably lies in the winter taking too long to come. Although it is December now, it looks as though we were in the middle of a rainy autumn, with puddles and grey withered grass everywhere, and the forests still black. Hares could not have possibly guessed that this winter would be so long, and they have changed their coats from grey to white. As winter, they have decided to hide under the factory roof so as not to fall an easy prey to wolves, foxes and hunters until the frost and snow come.

AUROCHS BY THE SLAG HEAPS

"Attention, aurochs!" such signs have been put up on the roads near the mines in the Lvov-Volynia coal field in the Ukraine. A herd of these rare animals, which have been entered into the "Red Data Book", has been brought here from Lithuania.

The forest gloms are not scared by their vicinity to the slag heaps. Several years ago burning slag heaps were extinguished, and powerful dust-trapping installations and closed-circuit water supply systems were

installed in the mining area. Orchards were planted on the cultivated soils. The parks and gardens in the mining towns and settlements now have pleasant and airy living in them.

In the picturesque pine forests in the vicinity, the population of wild animals has almost doubled. Feeling at home there are deer, elk, roe and wild boar. In cooperation with the workers from the forest farms, the miners have set up a number of preserves and hunting grounds.

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Science and technology

'ICHTIANDR' EXPLORES

SEAS

The research vessel "Ichtiandr" which has set sail for Antarctica from the port of Sevastopol on the Black Sea coast has an unusual "passenger" — a bathyscaphe of the "Sever-2" type which is designed to explore the sea currents, the flora and fauna in the ocean, and to perform other deep-sea underwater research.

It is divided into three compartments — the central section with a control panel, the engine, and the laboratory. Five bathyscaphes will provide a broad field of vision, while powerful spotlights will illuminate any object in the light, camera, and photography and cine cameras. The bathyscaphes also have a depth gauge, a mechanical "arm" which can take samples of the sea and vegetation and place them into a special external container.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

FINDS

IN THE CRIMEA

There are traces of excavations on a small plateau in a more hundred metres from the station of Krym. A plaque on a concrete pillar says that this was the site of the town of Baphuntium which was part of an ancient Greek colony. Early in the fifth century B.C. it was joined to the Kingdom of the Bosphorus together with other small towns — Myrmekion, Heracleum, Chimerion and others.

Three long streets have been excavated along with some lanes revealing remains of walls of houses. In the plan, Baphuntium was an oblong square stretching from east to west. The roads were flanked with shops, and even a strip of an ancient pavement has been discovered.

The archaeologists have found and given to the museum quite a lot of earthenware pots and pans, and amphorae in which ancient Greeks carried and stored wine and olive oil, as well as terra-cotta figurines, copper coins and iron knives. They also discovered a few bronze decorations and even locks.

These finds testify to the broad trading links between the Kingdom of the Bosphorus and many other countries and cities.

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VIEWPOINT

No to new American nuclear missiles in Europe

Tatyana BOGOSLOVSKAYA

Telegrams and telephone calls from all over the nation are pouring into the Soviet Peace Committee telling of numerous mass actions by Soviet citizens emphatically protesting against the dangerous American and NATO adventurist plans leading to an escalation in the threat of nuclear war.

For over two weeks in December the Soviet Union staged days of action against new American nuclear missiles in Europe in response to an appeal from the World Peace Council. Soviet peace champions also condemn the American president's decision, which is being bolstered through Congress, on the additional deployment of the latest MX strategic missiles, hypercritically dubbed peace guardians, but which are in fact a first-strike nuclear weapon.

Numerous antiwar rallies, public meetings, marches and peace vigils, collecting signatures for protest petitions sent to the NATO Brussels headquarters have been held in the vast regions of the country. Massive demonstrations were held in the towns and villages of the Ukraine, Belorussia, Georgia, Armenia, Turkmenia, Uzbekistan, Moldova and other republics. Soviet young people were very active in the drive. As part of the "Peace March of Soviet Youth" a youth train made a one-and-a-half-thousand-kilometre trip from the town of Samarkand to the town of Brest, on the Soviet Union's western frontier. During its stopover in Moscow a mass meeting was held at the Patria Lumina Peoples' Friendship University, which trains students from 106 nations. The meeting passed a resolution which read in part as follows:

We are fully opposed to the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. We demand that the governments of NATO countries support the constructive Soviet initiative not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, as this answers the interests of all peoples on our planet.

The Soviet people stood firmly behind all who are determined to work against the mounting threat of nuclear disaster, who support disarmament and peace.

The Soviet people's will for peace was reflected in the numerous actions by Soviet peace advocates last May and June in connection with the 20th Special Session of the UN General Assembly on Disarmament, which attracted 60,000,000 people. In the summer Peace March, held jointly with West European peace champions, which involved nearly 700,000 Soviet citizens; and also in the Week of Action for Disarmament to October when 88,000,000 Soviet people attended 88,000 meetings, rallies and demonstrations.

Millions upon millions of Soviet people are united in their desire for disarmament, detente and peace; they urge all the peoples of our planet to unite to safeguard peace and life on earth.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN KIRGHIZIA

The interaction between national and international factors in the culture of a nation is the subject of an article in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA written by the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirghizia, Turdakov Usubaliev.

The allegations that the interaction — "Russification" is the term used by Western sociologists — of national cultures is a uniformity and a lowering of standards, killing off the national element are devoid of all truth, he writes. Our experience testifies to the contrary — such interaction helps to identify and develop the most valuable elements in the national character providing them with new life-giving juices. The richer the national culture, the greater its contribution towards the culture of humanity in general. So why deprive oneself of additional wealth, why limit the potential given by interaction? It is inevitable that only national culture which exists in isolation loses out, foregoing all traces of the common human culture.

Under the influence of the national cultures, and of Russian culture, above all, the ancient indigenous culture of the Kirghiz people has not only advanced in Soviet times but has also been immeasurably enriched. Prior to the 1917 Revolution classical ballet was unknown in Kirghizia, now we have a national ballet company of our own which enjoys no small prestige. The first Kirghiz drama studio was directed by a Russian, Nikolai Yel'tsin. Who helped to create Kirghiz school of painting? The painter Vitaly Obraztsov and Sergey Chulkov, also Russian. It should be noted that before the Revolution Islam forbade the Kirghiz people to draw. Now we have a national school of painting headed by People's Artist of the USSR, Gopal Aliev.

The cinema has become an inalienable part of the Kirghiz national culture. We owe the appearance of Kirghiz cinema to the talented assistance received from the Moscow and Leningrad studios. They have had a

immense influence on our film industry. But nevertheless our films are impregnated with Kirghiz national features. I think that it was precisely these features which of all-Union and International film festivals won prizes and diplomas for our films, such as "The White Boat" and "The Sky of Our Childhood".

DIAL A SHIP AT SEA

Yuri Aiserov, chairman of Moravyspsputnik, the Soviet organization responsible for marine communications, reports in TRUD on the completion of tests on the Soviet Union's first computerized satellite system which functions as a telephone and telegraph exchange for ships at sea.

The problem of establishing a toll-free communications link with ships at sea has been attempted more than once by many countries. Today, satellite technology has improved radio communications, increased the accuracy of locating ships and made it possible to compile real-time weather and sea maps. A system for finding ships in distress, known as SARSAF, has also been built.

At present you may use any telephone set in this country to talk to a subscriber of any point of the World Ocean. It is difficult to overestimate the significance of such system for seamen.

The Soviet geostationary Gorgon satellite, whose trajectory coincides with that of the earth, functions on giant radio masts some 36 thousand kilometres high. Several such satellites are enough to cover virtually the whole globe. This means in effect, that a captain needs only dial a digit code to be immediately linked, via a satellite, to any subscriber whether of sea or on land.

NORTHERN SKILLS: CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT

The first group of young boys and girls has been formed to be trained as machine-repairmen in Dufkovo, the Centre of the Tatars' Autonomous Republic, SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIA. Why do the con-

temporary Northerners have to be trained in a skill that used to be a way of life for their ancestors?

The reason is that since time immemorial the most important Northern skills — hunting, fishing, reindeer breeding — used to be passed down from father to son. The children used to rove the tundra together with their parents. But now they spend most of their time in boarding schools and Pioneer camps, where they are fully provided for by the state. In turn, the chores of the ancient trades themselves have changed. The tundra people are now equipped with motor sledges, radio emitters and portable electric generators. To use this technology properly special knowledge is needed.

THE TEACHER AS A MASTER OF COMMUNICATION

The training of teachers is the subject of an interview given to a KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA correspondent by Pyotr Morgun, First Secretary of the Poltava Region Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine.

How do you visualize the modern teacher? Which qualities should teachers' training colleges instill into would-be teachers?

Teachers are given. More than any other profession, they need to continually replenish their knowledge of science, politics, culture and humanities.

But not only should teachers have something to convey to their pupils, they also need to know how best to put it across, and not theoretically but in actual life, stresses Morgun. Can a teacher's training college help in the respect? I believe it can. But only if it concentrates on turning out not narrow-minded specialists but creative personalities with a rich stock of feelings, who are masters of communication. This is precisely the purpose of the chair of pedagogics of the Poltava teachers' training institute, where the staff are joined by actors from the local theatre and the city's best teachers to train students in all the intricacies of the art of pedagogics in specially equipped studios, mirrored walls, electronic displays, video-recordings.

SPORTS

Sports top ten of the year



Vladimir Salnikov comes out tops once again.

Triple swimming Olympic winner, world champion and record holder Vladimir Salnikov, 22, from Leningrad, has been voted Soviet sportsman of the year for the second time, with a year's interval between the nominations. In a survey run by the nationwide federation of sports writers together with the USSR Sports Committee promotion department. At the 1982 world championships in Ecuador, Salnikov retained his 400 m and 1,500 m freestyle titles, an achievement that has not been matched in the history of the championships.

The other nominees are Vladimir Partonovich (Moscow), canoeing; Andrey Pisarenko (Kiev), weightlifting; Rinal Dosayev (Moscow), local ball; Yuri Sedykh (Kiev), track and field; Natalya Poryayeva (Moscow), speedskating; Anatoly Karpov (Moscow), chess; Sergei Kopylov (Tula), cycling; Vladimir Bulyberdin (Leningrad), alpinism; and Vyacheslav Fetisov (Moscow), ice hockey.

Many are also Olympic, world and European champions. Altogether 72 sportsmen were named in 23 different sports.

JUNIOR HOPEFULS IN ACTION

The USSR beat Norway 10-1 at the start of the world junior championship in Leningrad.

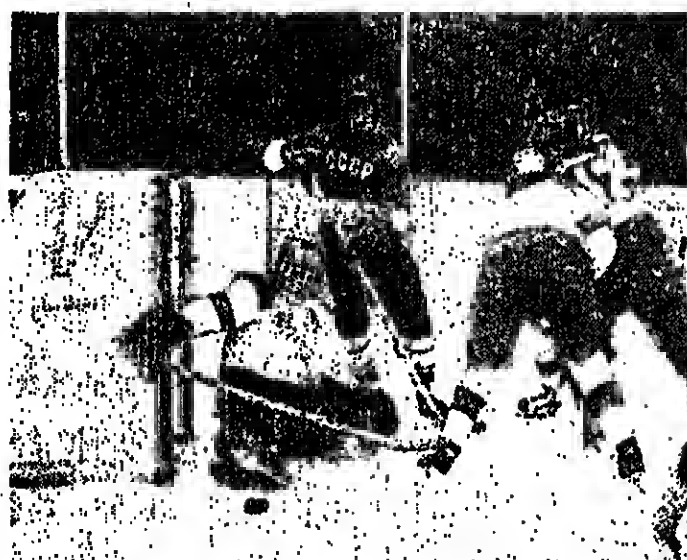
The other under-21 entrants are Canada, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Sweden, the USA, and West Germany.

It was precisely at such championships that Soviet ice players Porisov, Kasatonov, Makarov and Krutov first came to the fore.

This is the seventh ice-hockey spectacular to have been held in Leningrad. Last year Canada won the title, while the USSR came a narrow fourth, though having previously won the title on four occasions and having once finished third.

In the other opening games, Canada outplayed West Germany 4-0, Czechoslovakia overpowered the USA 6-4 and Finland disposed of Sweden, 6-4.

The one-stage contest will wind up on January 4.



The USSR and Norway in action. Photo by Andrei Gotsmanov

SURPASSING WORLD MARK

World top spruiling all-rounder Muscovite Sergei Khlebnikov clocked 1 min 13.10 sec in the 1,000 speedskating run, showing 0.20 sec. off the former record of Canadian Gaelan Doucher. Khlebnikov occupied of the high-altitude Medeo skating rink.

Who will host world football spectacular?

FIFA will soon request the football associations of Brazil, Mexico, the USA and Canada to inform it of their readiness to host the 1986 world championship. The answers have to be forthcoming not later than January 10, 1983, the deadline for formal bidding for the world championship.

BOXING

World Cup winner Valery Abadzhyan, 24, from Voronezh, has won his first yet national open-category title, dethroning twice title holder Vyacheslav Yakovlev, from Leningrad. Abadzhyan was awarded a gold medal and the "Nedelya" weekly "Crystal Glove" Prize.

The two fought an experimental five round (two minutes each) hotly contested bout, which Abadzhyan won only due to his having been more active at the end of the closing round. He won a points decision even though at 84 kg he weighs four kilos less than his opponent.

Valery Abadzhyan was the national open-category boxing title.

Photo by Andrei Knyazev



NEW YEAR WORRIES FOR ICE-HOCKEY FANS

The match between the USSR club team and Edmonton Oilers opens December 28, the Canadian six-game tournament of Soviet players meeting NHL legends. Dates for the other matches are as follows: December 31 for the Montreal Canadiens; December 30 for Quebec Nordiques; January 2 for Calgary Flames. The Soviet team will then play two matches in the USA with Minnesota North Stars (January 4) and Philadelphia Flyers (January 6).

As you see, the USSR national who are world champions have a difficult time ahead with six matches in 10 days and permanent flyers. The coaches

Viktor Tikhonov and Vladimir Yuzhinov look on the team as the final stage for choosing candidates for the world championship to be held in West Germany next spring. A large group of promising players will be taking part together with the famous goalkeepers: Levak and Myshkin; forwards: Malyshev, Krutov, Larionov, Zhurav, Shalimov, Shapovalov and Kapustin, and the defencemen: Fedorov, Kasatonov, Bliznichukov, Pervukhin and Babakov. The coaches are of the opinion that it is in playing against the NHL teams that the true skill and character of the young players is put to the test.

VOLLEYBALL

Moscow Dynamo beat Sverdlovsk Uralochka (photo), 3-0, as the first stage of the national women's volleyball championship rolled in a close. Dynamo won the Moscow leg, scoring two points. The Medvedev team from Odessa, the Central Army Club and Leningrad ITU led the Severodvinsk stage standings level of four points each. The second stage will get under way in mid-January.

Photo by Sergei Proskov



WORLD CUP IN TIME-OUT

The World Cup in alpine skiing has taken on Xmas break to last until January 4, 1983. The men's leading trio consists of Peter Muller (Switzerland), 80 points; Primit Zurbirriggen (Switzerland), 78 points; Matti Veierthaler (Austria), 74 points. So far the leaders do not include the "slalom king" Ingemar Stenmark, who takes sixth place with 53 points, while the holder

of the two lost Crystal Globes, American Phil Mahre, is 17th with 30 points. With her 105 points the Swiss Erika Hess has a strong lead in the women's section of the Cup. She is followed by the Liechtenstein skier Hanni Wenzel with 69 points and the American Tomara McKinney with 65 points.

UEBERROTH'S ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Peter Ueberroth, president of the Olympics organizing committee, told a press conference in San Francisco that he had still failed to win international confidence for the Los Angeles Summer Games. He said that

the world sporting community was particularly anxious over the scale of funding the organizing committee is planning for the Games. He further noted the lack of enthusiasm among Californians for the Olympics.

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